

















## TO A COMMITTEE

Have the Piedmont Exposition Stockholders Committed

THE QUESTION OF THEIR PROPERTY

And Its Transfer to the New Exposition Company.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING YESTERDAY

Which Means Much for the Cotton States and International—An Excellent Committee Named—Officers Elected.

One of the most important steps of the exposition movement was taken yesterday, and it will have a great bearing on the success of the movement.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Piedmont Exposition Company was held at the office of Messrs. Calhoun, King &amp; Spalding, and at that meeting the whole question of sale, lease or other transfer of the present exposition grounds to the Cotton States and International, was delegated to a committee of five with power to act.

This means that there will be no delay in getting hold of the ground and from now on the exposition will move forward with no uncertain strides.

It is particularly gratifying and especially worthy of note that this meeting of the stockholders was the largest in the history of that company. It shows the interest that has been manifested by the public generally, and by the business men especially, in the international exposition and the expressions heard there from the stockholders, speaking as such and as individuals, show that they stand ready to do everything in their power to make this great exposition a grand success.

The Stockholders met at the

Had President Kingsbery known how large a meeting he would have had he would have probably called it at some other place than the spacious suite of rooms occupied by Messrs. Calhoun, King &amp; Spalding. These were filled to the overflowing stage.

The president called Dr. H. L. Wilson to the chair and the work of registering the stock and ascertaining the representation was begun. It was found that there were over 700 of the 1,000 shares of Piedmont exposition represented in person or by proxy, all of the larger holders and many of the small ones being present in person.

After this had been done President Kingsbery made a brief statement of the affairs of the company. He referred to the unfortunate default of the late secretary and gave some important information about the bonded and floating debt of the company.

After he had finished Mr. Jack Spalding rose with a set of resolutions, which he prefaced with a short explanation. These resolutions set forth the facts about the financial affairs of the company, and then provided for the appointment of a committee to whom should be delegated the authority of making any terms with and completing any transfer which might be necessary of the property to the Cotton States and International Exposition Company or to anybody else.

The Resolutions as Adopted.

These resolutions explain themselves better than they can be explained in any other way. They are as follows:

"Whereas, the Piedmont Exposition Company has made default in the payment of the installment of interest due upon its issue of \$50,000 consolidated first mortgage bonds upon December 1st, 1893; and

"Whereas, by the terms of the mortgage upon the company's property securing said bonds and interest, the entire principal of \$50,000 will become due at the end of sixty days from said default; and interest not paid in the meantime; and

"Whereas, said company owes, besides said bonds and interest, several thousand dollars floating debts for borrowed money, insurance, etc.; and

"Whereas, said company has no money or other property except its land covered by said mortgage, nor has it any income or other means (or manner) of paying said debts, except by a sale or lease of its lands; and

"Whereas, there is a prospect of selling the said lands, or of leasing the same to the Cotton States and International Exposition Company, or to some other company or person; it is therefore

"Resolved by the stockholders of the Piedmont Exposition Company, in annual meeting assembled, and at which 741 shares of stock out of a total of 1,000 shares, are present and represented:

"1. That B. F. Walker, J. R. Wylie, J. J. Spalding, H. L. Wilson and Joe Kingsbery be and they are hereby appointed a committee to conduct the negotiations and make a sale or lease of the company's lands for the best price and upon the best terms they can obtain, using their judgment and discretion as to the same and as to making a sale or a lease.

"2. That said committee is authorized to execute an option for a reasonable time, either for a sale or for a lease, or for both, and to carry out the same, closing either a sale or lease, and the board of directors of the company approving the form of the deed, lease or other papers necessary to carry out the same.

"3. That upon said committee, closing either a sale or lease, and the board of directors of the company approving the form of the deed, lease or other papers necessary to carry out the same, the president and secretary shall sign and execute the same for the company and affix the corporate seal thereto.

"4. That said committee be, and they are hereby authorized, to do all things necessary to carry out the same, to do each and every act necessary or proper to make such sale or lease and to carry out the spirit and intent of these resolutions."

Mr. Spalding in explaining his resolutions said: "I have put on Dr. Walker as the largest stockholder and I am sure that when he is satisfied as to the financial end of it will be. Then," he continued, "I have put on Colonel Wylie, who was the first president and through whose influence many of the subscriptions to the stock were obtained, and at the suggestion of the gentleman interested I have put on myself as being familiar with the legal aspect of the case. There is a good deal to be done on that line which I can do without its costing the company anything, which in the present state of affairs is necessary."

President Kingsbery then Dr. H. L. Wilson, chairman of the meeting, were added to the committee subsequently, Mr. Spalding accepting the amendment making a complete committee of five.

Directors Elected.

This being the annual meeting of the exposition stockholders the next business was the election of the directors for the ensuing year. The by-laws were amended so as to make the board of directors consist of five instead of ten and Messrs. Joseph J. Spalding and B. F. Walker were elected.

Why suffer longer from scrofula, skin rheum, "impies," boils, etc., when by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you may be cured? It is a really wonderful skin purifier.

## WARDE AND JAMES.

A Good Story Which Is Being Told About Louis James.

Louis James, the tragedian, has established a new relationship to the original Mr. Adam. Like the latter person Mr. James allowed himself to be tempted by an apple. While en route recently from Baltimore to Pittsburgh, the train bearing the Ward-James company stopped at Altoona for lunch. Mr. James in due time was comfortably perched upon the restaurant stool. In the course of ten or fifteen minutes Mr. James was oblivious of his surroundings. His fellow passengers in the train finished their luncheon and the train was about ready to start. One of his fellow actors returned to remind him that passenger trains are not in the habit of waiting for passengers to finish their meals. Mr. James is nothing if not nonchalant. He finished his repast without particular haste and, purchasing a bag of red apples, deliberately set to devouring them. He heard not the appeals of his friends, nor the announcement of the lusty-lunged train caller. He had given himself up entirely to the enjoyment of his favorite fruit. Just as he said when he went out to the platform and found his train gone is not on record, but it was most likely spoken in New Orleans yesterday that Judge Pardee had refused to grant the receiver applied for in the case of R. B. Sperry and other bondholders against the company.

The news of this action of Judge Pardee will be the source of great satisfaction to the local holders of shares and the Atlanta public.

It was known that the showing made before Judge Pardee by the company was a very strong one, and those who heard the judge's remarks at the close of the argument had little doubt as to what would be the outcome, but the mere fact of his having reserved his decision was the source of a great deal of solicitude to those interested in the properties.

Through the agency of yesterday on the streets the matter was discussed generally, and the universal expression was one of sympathy for the company and the hope that no receiver would be appointed.

Mr. Hurt Talks About It.

Upon the receipt of the new Constitution reporter sought Mr. Joel Hurt, the president of the company, and asked for an interview in order to place before the public the present status of the company's affairs. Mr. Hurt was found in his office suffering somewhat from the fatigue of his interview in order to place before the public the present status of the company's affairs. Mr. Hurt was found in his office suffering somewhat from the fatigue of his interview in order to place before the public the present status of the company's affairs.

In answer to a question for an explanation of the present status, he made the following statement:

"The decision of Judge Pardee in declining to grant a receiver in the application of R. B. Sperry and the owners of a few other bonds removes, I think, the last obstacle in the way of a consummation of the plan which has been under way since November last for paying off the company's floating indebtedness, and placing it on a sound financial basis. Under the terms of the agreement the plan could not become effective until 90 per cent of the bondholders had signed it. We have received the signatures of more than 90 per cent of the bondholders and others are coming in. There are 1,004 of these bonds out, including some of them now in the hands of much of the stockholders. 2 per cent of this entire issue covers the holding of those parties who have expressed dissatisfaction, and it is fair to assume that all those who are not interested in them, some of whom have not been found, a large number will yet come into the agreement."

The interest which is due on the bonds, and which was the basis for calling for a receiver, was about \$1,100. The company could have paid this at any time since the application for a receiver, but they have been opposing had taken active measures to place himself in opposition, at the same time indicating repeatedly that the company by paying his interest could avoid trouble.

"As a representative of the company, desiring to act in the utmost good faith with the bondholders, and to have the law for the reduction in interest by signing the agreement, I did not see how in advance of a payment to bondholders who had joined the plan the company could afford to pay the January interest on these bonds that had not come into the agreement, and while it was expected that no one could be forced to join, it was expected that he would be entitled to his full interest should he demand it, yet the management of the company felt in duty bound to meet the issue of an application for a receiver rather than be forced at this time to pay interest to holders of bonds who were not disposed in any manner to contribute anything to the plan, and while it may seem a financial basis than it has ever been before."

"How long Mr. Hurt, will it be before the plan is finally consummated?"

"The plan," Mr. Hurt says we will be able to report that the plan has been put through. I issued a circular letter last week to all of the bondholders who had joined the agreement, asking them to deposit their bonds with the company, and to assume the duties of soliciting freight agent for the Port Royal and Augusta road. Captain Hicks's new work will separate him from the public, but all the patrons of the Georgia road, while regretting to lose his smiling, genial ways and pleasant smile, will be glad to see him in the new position, and the confidence of the railroad world. As soliciting agent of the Port Royal and Augusta road he will mingle with his old friends occasionally and a warm greeting always awaits him."

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## TO BE NO RECEIVER.

Judge Pardee Refuses to Grant the Prayer of Certain Petitioners.

PLANS FOR REORGANIZATION OUTLINED

President Hurt, of the Atlanta Consolidated, Talks Hopefully.

BONDHOLDERS TO GET THINGS IN SHAPE

The General Sentiment Is That of Gladness That No Receiver Will Be Appointed—Other Railroad News.

There will be no receiver of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company.

The news of this action of Judge Pardee will be the source of great satisfaction to the local holders of shares and the Atlanta public.

It was known that the showing made before Judge Pardee by the company was a very strong one, and those who heard the judge's remarks at the close of the argument had little doubt as to what would be the outcome, but the mere fact of his having reserved his decision was the source of a great deal of solicitude to those interested in the properties.

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of the passenger department of this line. make one of the prettiest runs that have ever been experienced between the north-east and south-west.

It will be a pretty train, made up of six handsome Wagner sleeping cars and two baggage cars.

The run will be made on the following schedule:

Leave Albany, N. Y., at 4 o'clock p. m. February 25; arrive Atlanta, Ga., N. Y., next morning in time for breakfast; stop at a beautiful and wonderful run; stop at Southern Pines for a reception to be given; another stop at Abbeville, S. C., for an entertainment; arrive Atlanta, Ga., at 12:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th; leave Atlanta by way of the Atlanta and West Point at 12:30 o'clock; then the regular run on that road to New Orleans within a few hours.

Returning the special train will reach Atlanta several days later, when a grand spread will be given by the Gate City Guard of this city, there having always been considerable rivalry between the two companies. The Burgess corps in the special train will reach Atlanta at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon and will remain in the city until 10 o'clock that same night. This will give the guests time to enjoy the reception to be given them by the Gate City Guard. The reception will be given in the armory of the Gate City Guard and will be one of the most splendid affairs of its kind the military folks of Atlanta have ever given in honor of a visiting command.

Moved to Baltimore.

The associated railroads of Virginia and the Carolinas have taken their headquarters to Baltimore.

The headquarters of the association have been removed to Baltimore for the reason that it is a more convenient point for the work of the association, all of the business the roads of these states having with the eastern lines being centered at this point.

The offices of the association will be in the Equitable building in Baltimore.

The Mardi Gras Traffic.

There seems to be quite a little stimulus given to traffic to the southeast just at this time by reason of the mardi gras in New Orleans.

There has never such a rush to the mardi gras so far in advance, the railroad passenger agents all say, and the traffic is holding up well, indeed.

Of course it will increase every day until the mardi gras and then, and then, will come the return traffic, which will perhaps be divided between the eastern and western lines about equally.

The Atlanta and West Point and the Georgia Pacific folks all say that the travel to New Orleans has picked up greatly within the past few days. They say that the cheap rates to the mardi gras were never given by more people than they will accommodate this year, and extra sleepers and cars are being put to every train that goes out of Atlanta.

The mardi gras begins February 5th with the coming of the "mardi gras" train. The feature of the mardi gras proper is what is to take place on Tuesday.

Those who have been to New Orleans lately declare that the preparations for the mardi gras this year exceed those of any previous year.

A Good One on Alex Thwaitt.

One of the newspapers from New York who came south with the Corbett-Mitchell contingent tells a good one on Thwaitt, the well known railroad man.

Thwaitt, being an old Georgia man, and one of the best of the kind, was everywhere and loved by them all, was recognized by the conductor on the train to New Orleans, and he was asked to travel over the line many times with his passes, the conductor did not ask him for a ticket, knowing so well that he rode on passes.

But Thwaitt was with his New York friends for a week, and he was asked to "show off" to his friends. He wanted to show those newspaper men from New York that he was a sort of hero in the southern railway world. He said to the conductor: "Well, now I like that; why don't you call on me for their tickets? Why do you pass men by? Is that the way you allow men to beat rides in the south?"

The conductor said: "Well, I knew you so well, Mr. Thwaitt, and knew that you always rode on passes, I didn't think it was necessary to ask you for a ticket, sir. But, I thank you for reminding me. I will take your ticket now, sir."

Thwaitt, after his passport and wasn't long in fishing it out. He had passes on a hundred railroads, but alas and alack he had forgotten to get his pass on that particular road.

"Well, I'll be all right," said the conductor smiling blandly. "I will just take the money as fare, and while there will be a little extra charge for not having purchased your ticket, I am sure it will not inconvenience you in the least."

Thwaitt, however, to make the anti after all, his braggadocio.

The Promotion of Captain Hicks.

Captain C. B. Hicks for a long time passenger conductor on the Georgia railroad, was yesterday given a most delightful and flattering promotion. The promotion assumes the duties of soliciting freight agent for the Port Royal and Augusta road. Captain Hicks's new work will separate him from the public, but all the patrons of the Georgia road, while regretting to lose his smiling, genial ways and pleasant smile, will be glad to see him in the new position, and the confidence of the railroad world. As soliciting agent of the Port Royal and Augusta road he will mingle with his old friends occasionally and a warm greeting always awaits him."

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In the federal court at Montgomery, Ala., recently the interstate commerce commission filed a bill against the Midland road, the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, Western of Alabama, and the Georgia, Virginia and Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia and about forty other connecting roads and steamship lines, for obstructing trade and commerce by the decision of the board of trade of Troy in freight rates, in favor of Montgomery and other towns in the west, and the restriction of the commission to decide. They are to appear in court at Montgomery to show cause why they shall not be enjoined and restrained from violating the ruling made by the commission. Judge Bruce made an order restraining the defendant railroads to answer the bill by February 15th and the case was set down for further hearing February 15th.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

SAFE BLOWERS AT WORK.

They Crack







## THE SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Rendered Saturday, January 27, 1894.

## REPORTED FOR THE CONSTITUTION

By Peoples and Stevens, Reporters for the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

## Montgomery v. Hunt, Before Judge Smith.

City court of Hall county.

1. Where suit was brought by the holder of a promissory note payable to the order of a named person and endorsed by the payee in blank, and the defendant in his plea admitted the execution of the note and the ownership of it by the plaintiff, a prima facie case for the latter is made out. The burden of proof to establish his defense is upon the defendant, and consequently he is entitled to open and conclude.

2. Where a promissory note is given contemporaneously with a written agreement between the same parties which states the consideration of the note, and the two instruments constitute one contract and are to be construed together, and the maker of the note when sued thereon by one who purchased it before maturity, for value, may plead the failure of consideration and also that when the plaintiff purchased he knew that the consideration was not what it had failed, or had sufficient notice to put him on inquiry which would lead to a knowledge of these facts.

Judgment reversed.  
Perry & Craig, for plaintiff in error.  
J. B. Estes and J. C. Boone, contra.

## Dunnagan v. Webster et al. Before Judge Wellborn.

Hall superior court.

Where one qualifies as administrator of a deceased person, it is an undertaking by the administrator equivalent to a contract to administer the estate according to law, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. If such qualification took place prior to the passage of the homestead act of 1883, a homestead set apart to the wife of the administrator in 1873, out of his land, is subject to a judgment rendered against him by the court of ordinary in favor of the heirs upon a citation for a settlement of his accounts, although the judgment was based upon a failure by the administrator to pay over money belonging to the estate which did not come into his hands until 1887.

Van Dyke v. Kigo, 51 Ga. 531; Drinkwater v. Moreman, 51 Ga. 535; Hunt v. Juhon, 51 Ga. 182; Douglas v. Boylston, 51 Ga. 186; Willis v. Thornton, 73 Ga. 123.  
Judgment affirmed.  
S. C. Dunlap and W. L. Telford, for plaintiff in error.  
George K. Looper, contra.

## Swift v. Lucas et al. Before Judge Wellborn.

Habersham superior court.

Where land is conveyed by an absolute deed to secure a loan, and for title being given for a reconveyance to the debtor upon payment of the debt, and the latter has no property except his interest in the land, the remedy of another who obtains judgment against the debtor after the execution of the deed, is to redeem the land by discharging the debt, and then cause it to be levied upon and sold. An equitable petition setting forth, in substance, the above state of facts, and praying that the land be sold and the proceeds of the sale applied, first to the payment of the loan for which the land is held as security, and then to the discharge of the judgment held by the petitioner, presents no grounds for equitable relief, in the absence of further allegations setting forth the facts under which the petitioner obtained judgment against the debtor, or that creditor has been made and refused, or that petitioner is unable, from poverty or other cause, to make such tender. No facts being alleged in the petition showing that the remedy first above indicated would not be full and complete, and no reason appearing why the petitioner should avail himself of that remedy, the court properly sustained a general demurrer to the petition for want of equity.

Judgment affirmed.  
McCurry & Proffitt, by brief, for plaintiff in error.  
No appearance, contra.

## Loudermilk et al. v. Loudermilk. Before Judge Wellborn.

Habersham superior court.

1. Where the payee of a non-negotiable promissory note endorses the same to a third person by name, without any words of limitation or exception, this is a written assignment of the note to the endorsee, and under the code, section 254, he can maintain an action upon it in his own name against the maker, and the latter cannot set up as a defense a parol agreement between the assignor and the assignee to the effect that only so definite sum should be collected by the latter on the note. The effect of this agreement would be to vary the terms of the written assignment and qualify their legal effect.

2. The donor of a promissory note when sued by the donee upon its endorsement to the latter, may defend by setting up the gift, and alleging a state of facts which show that the endorsement was based on love and affection only and was without any valuable consideration.

3. There was no error in striking the special plea of the maker of the note, but it was error to strike the special plea of the endorser.

Judgment reversed.  
J. J. Bowden and J. B. Jones, for plaintiff in error.  
J. C. Edwards and A. G. McCurry, by brief, contra.

## Hynds Manufacturing Company v. Oglesby &amp; Meador Grocery Company.

Before Judge Wellborn.

The holder of an unperfected mortgage on property brought to sale under a general judgment junior to the mortgage, could not, without the consent of the mortgagee, bid in the property in execution, cause the entire estate to be sold and afterwards claim the fund in the sheriff's hands. Code, sections 197, 201.

Judgment reversed.  
H. H. Dean, for plaintiff in error.  
M. G. Boyd, contra.

## Thompson v. McGhee. Before Judge Wellborn.

Lumpkin superior court.

Under the act of September 25, 1883 (acts of 1882-3, pages 108-9), which makes applicable to bills of exceptions sued out in cases of mandamus the rules regulating the practice in injunction cases, a bill of exceptions assigning error upon the refusal of the court to grant a mandamus absolute must be tendered and certified within twenty days from that date of the decision complained of, whether rendered in term or during vacation. When the bill of exceptions is certified more than twenty days after the date of such decision, the writ of error must be dismissed.

Writ of error dismissed.  
M. G. Boyd, for plaintiff in error.  
Price & Charters, by brief, contra.

## Sullivan v. the State. Before Judge Miller.

Catoosa superior court.

1. The indictment being for assault with intent to murder, and the verdict finding the offense of stabbing, and there being no evidence as to the general character for violence of Vaughan, the plea of not guilty is not cause for a new trial that the court declined to charge as requested: "If you believe from the evidence that the defendant was armed with a knife, and that it was done simply to defend himself from an anticipated assault of Vaughan, he had a right to do this; and in determining this, you can take into consideration the relative strength of the parties, the character of Vaughan for violence, and all other facts in evidence, showing whether the defendant got the knife and weight to make an attack on Vaughan, or to defend himself against an attack he expected from Vaughan."

2. The evidence warranted the verdict, and there was no error in denying a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.  
R. J. & J. McCamy, by brief, for plaintiff in error.  
W. F. Fite, solicitor general, by brief, contra.

## White v. the State. Before Judge Turnbull.

City court of Floyd county.

1. Defects in an indictment afford no ground for a new trial. Exceptions which go merely to the form should be made before trial. For matters affecting the real merits the remedy, after trial, is by motion in arrest of judgment.

2. It appears upon the face of an indictment that a named grand juror served as foreman pro tem, and the finding of "true bill" was signed by him, in violation of the constitution, and the presumption is that the juror was properly serving as foreman in that case.

3. If the accused, acting bona fide as the agent of another, bought liquor for the latter with the latter's money and delivered it to the person for whom it was bought, the facts do not constitute a sale of liquor by the accused, whether or not the person from whom he bought was legally authorized to sell or not; but if in his statement to the jury he gave an explanation of the transaction which was a mere subterfuge to cover up an unlawful sale of liquor by himself, the jury would be authorized to find him guilty.

4. The indictment having been found on the 18th of October, 1892, the trial having taken place on the 24th of September, 1893, and the evidence showing that the sale of the liquor was made within two years immediately preceding the trial, but not otherwise indicating the time of the sale, it did not affirmatively appear that the sale was made before the indictment was found, and, consequently, the verdict of guilty was unauthorized.

Judgment reversed.  
Hoskinson & Harris, for plaintiff in error.  
W. F. Nunnally, solicitor general, by W. J. Neel, contra.

## Miles v. the State. Before Judge Butt.

Muscogee superior court.

1. Upon trial of a criminal case, it was error to charge: "The prisoner in this case has attempted to set up an alibi. The court charges you that when the defendant attempts to set up an alibi, the burden of proof is upon him to satisfy you beyond a reasonable doubt that the alibi is true." This error requires the granting of a new trial.

2. Construing the entire charge in connection with the evidence, it was error to charge that if the accused entered the room for the purpose of having carnal knowledge of the female therein, forcibly and against her will, the jury were authorized to find him guilty. The evidence for the state, if true, showed that an actual assault was committed by the accused, and the whole charge together, the jury must have understood that proof of an assault was necessary to conviction.

3. Upon the trial of an indictment for assault with intent to rape, there was no error in the following charge: "The prosecutor, the husband of the lady, did not kill the defendant on the next morning when he first saw him, and is considered as discrediting his testimony; because the law gives no citizen the right to take the law in his hands, and the prosecutor is rather to be commended for serving the law, than criticized for not taking it into his own hands."

4. There was no error in refusing to give in charge to the jury a lengthy and argumentative request, summing up various facts and circumstances favorable to the theory of the innocence of the prisoner.

5. As the remaining questions raised by the motion for a new trial will not probably arise at the next hearing, it is unnecessary to rule upon them.

Judgment reversed.  
Ingram & McElister, Little, Wimlish & Worrell and Tigner & Chapman, by brief, for plaintiff in error.  
S. P. Dickerson, solicitor general, contra.

## Willis v. the State. Before Judge Bartlett.

Terrell superior court.

1. There was no error in failing or refusing to charge the jury upon the law of involuntary manslaughter in the commission of a lawful act, there being nothing in the evidence or the previous statements necessarily requiring such a charge, and the judge having fully instructed the jury upon the homicide as the result of accident, misfortune or misadventure, the accused should not be convicted of any offense.

2. When one who has killed another surrenders himself to an arresting officer, the fact that the latter to the prisoner, giving himself up was the best course he could pursue, did not render inadmissible the confessions then made to the officer, appearing that they were free and voluntary, and that the officer neither said nor did anything other than above mentioned, before the confessions were made. Under the circumstances of the case, the prisoner in this respect was fully guarded by submitting to the jury, under proper instructions, the question whether the confessions were free and voluntary, and leaving them to determine whether the confessions should or should not be considered.

3. The lengthy extract from the charge of the trial court, of which complaint is made, contained many correct and applicable rules of law, and if erroneous in any respect, the error did not distinctly point out and designate.

4. There was nothing in the newly-discovered evidence to require or even authorize the granting of a new trial. The evidence warranted the verdict and there was no error in refusing to set it aside.

Judgment affirmed.  
J. W. Waters and J. A. Laing, by Harrison & Peoples, for plaintiff in error.  
M. T. Terrell, attorney general, H. C. Sheffield, solicitor general, and Hoyt & Fike, contra.

## Lewis et al. v. Lofey et al. Before Judge Sullivan.

Superior court.

1. Without the preliminary sanction of a popular vote as required by the constitution, the public authorities of a county cannot contract for the building of a courthouse on the site of the county for an amount in excess of the funds in hand and the proceeds of taxation applicable to the object for the year in which the contract is made.

2. In so far as the case of Butts et al. v. Little, 272, either expressly or by implication conflicts with the foregoing adjudication, the same is overruled. The constitutional power to incur a debt for a temporary loan to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, cannot be so construed as to require the incurring of a debt, not for a loan of any kind, but for the erection of a courthouse.

3. Whilst it might not necessarily be error to deny an injunction restraining the county from incurring a debt which it was authorized to incur, yet where the judge expressly authorized the making of an unconstitutional contract, and the county has been enjoined, his decision, to this extent, should be affirmed.

Judgment reversed accordingly.  
Gustin, Gurry & Hall, for plaintiffs in error.  
Allen Fort and Edwards & Greer, contra.

## Pusey &amp; Co. v. Sweet, Judge.

Superior court.

To be sufficient as a writ of error, the certificate of the judge to the bill of exceptions must conform in substance to the prescribed in the act of November 11, 1889; and as the certificate in this case was not so, the bill of exceptions was not valid, and the court was not bound to consider it.

2. The judge had corrected the bill of exceptions as there was no correction necessary, there ought to be no objection to the bill of exceptions, and the bill of exceptions, if the substance be unaffected, will not be set aside.

3. The judge, having inserted a marginal note in the bill of exceptions under consideration, the note became a part of the bill of exceptions, the same being the means adopted by him to make it conform to the truth; but this did not render necessary or proper the interlineation in the certificate of the words "as changed, modified and amended by marginal note." These words, however, do not carry or modify the substantial meaning of the statutory certificate; they should, therefore, be regarded as surplusage, and the judge will not be constrained by mandamus to certify in the exact language of the statute.

Mandamus absolute denied.  
Owens Johnson for movant.

## SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

October Term, 1893.

Order of circuits with the number of cases remaining undisposed of:  
Circuit 14 Atlanta..... 6  
Circuit 20 Southwestern..... 6  
Circuit 21 Athens..... 1  
Circuit 22 Southern..... 1  
Circuit 23 Oconee..... 2  
Circuit 24 Brunswick..... 2  
Circuit 25 Chatham..... 2

## Proceedings Yesterday.

Heath v. State, from Schley. Briefs submitted by E. H. Hinton and J. L. Williams, for plaintiff in error. C. B. Hudson, contra. For the state, from Cobb. Argued. Payne & Tye and Sessions & Sessions, for plaintiff in error. Clay v. American Mortgage Co., from Forsyth. Argued. H. H. Perry and H. H. Dean, by brief, for plaintiff in error. W. E. Simmons and G. L. Bell, contra.

Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Moore, from Cobb. Argued. Payne & Tye and Sessions & Sessions, for plaintiff in error. Clay v. American Mortgage Co., from Forsyth. Argued. H. H. Perry and H. H. Dean, by brief, for plaintiff in error. W. E. Simmons and G. L. Bell, contra.

Northcutt and Clay v. Blair, contra. Aubrey v. Attorney for plaintiff in error. B. F. Simpson and R. Fair, contra.

T. L. Lewis, for plaintiff in error. B. F. Simpson and R. Fair, contra. B. F. Simpson and R. Fair, contra.

Bozeman v. Clay & Blair, from Cobb. Withdrawn.

## Cherokee Circuit.

Everidge v. Berry & Co., from Bartow. Argued. J. B. Conyers and A. S. Johnson, for plaintiff in error. Osborn v. Hughes, from Catoosa. Briefs submitted. J. B. Conyers and A. S. Johnson, for plaintiff in error. R. M. W. Glenn, contra.

Wheat, for plaintiff in error. R. M. W. Glenn, contra. Fugum, from Dade. Argued. R. J. & J. McCamy, by brief, for plaintiff in error. W. F. Nunnally, solicitor general, contra.

McCutchen & Shumate, contra. Adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

## F. J. STILSON,

JEWELER.

55 Whitehall St.

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Etc., Etc. Reliable goods.

Fair dealings and bottom prices.

may 25-4m

WE WIN SUCCESS

No. 3

Eiseman &amp; Weil

WHITEHALL

BY DESERVING IT

This Week

\$4.90

Takes pick and choice from our finest trousers, worth from \$5 to \$5.50. Remember, "our finest" are equal to any merchant tailors. No matter what others ask you for suits and overcoats, see ours before you buy. We'll sell you

as cheap or cheaper, than others ask for inferior goods and your money back if your purchase is not satisfactory.

"The High Art Clothing"

("The Best in America.")

EISEMAN &amp; WEIL

KELLAM &amp; MOORE

Scientific Opticians,

54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice, set up and operated the first lens-grinding machinery ever brought into this section, and are the first to introduce every optical improvement. Their retail saleroom is at 54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice.

PETER LYNCH,

95 Whitehall St. and 7 Mitchell St.

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In addition to his large and varied stock he is now receiving and has on hand his usual supply of spring seeds, such as clover, orchard grass and blue grass seeds, German millet, eastern raised Irish potatoes, onion sets and all kinds of garden seeds that are usually planted in this section of the country, both in bulk and in packages, all fresh and true to name. The usual supply of the wines, ales, beers and porters, brandies, sherry, rum and whiskeys at his Whitehall street store. A perfect variety store in each place. Call and see him and examine. All orders accompanied with the cash filled promptly and at reasonable prices. Stock too numerous to mention here. Terms cash.

DRS. W. M. &amp; C. F. DURHAM,

Office 77 1-2 Peachtree Street,

ATLANTA, GA.

Treatment of all Chronic Diseases

a Specialty.

REFERENCE:

Their Patients Throughout the South.

TO RENT,

The Augusta Hotel.

The most desirably located hotel in Augusta, contains 70 rooms, besides office, bar, billiard room, etc., newly painted and painted throughout. Large airy rooms. Every modern convenience. Possession at once. No furniture. Price exceedingly low for a prompt applicant. Apply to

JOHN W. DICKEY,

Augusta, Ga.

jan12-2m

AUCTION

AUCTION AT T. A. Shelton's new stables, corner Mitchell and Madison, formerly the residence of the late General Sherman, several carloads of Kentucky and Tennessee horses to be sold at auction Monday 19 inst. Also two loads of well-bred Texas horses and two loads of fine mules just received. T. A. Shelton.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO.

Through direct line and shortest route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.

The following schedule in effect Jan. 31, 1894.

SOUTH.

No. 100. Daily.

No. 101. Daily.

No. 102. Daily.

No. 103. Daily.

No. 104. Daily.

No. 105. Daily.

No. 106. Daily.

No. 107. Daily.

No. 108. Daily.

No. 109. Daily.

No. 110. Daily.

No. 111. Daily.

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No. 186. Daily.

No. 187. Daily.

No. 188. Daily.







## MOST SENSATIONAL.

## Grand Jury Presentments Cause Much Discussion Among Lawyers.

## RECEIVERSHIPS AND DAMAGE SUITS

Deplored-Sheriff Barnes Comes in for a Part of the General Roast-What Citizens Say.

Salty and sensational in several portions were the presentments of the grand jury made yesterday morning in Judge Lumpkin's court.

Especially did a certain class of lawyers suffer and under the head of "Blackmail" this certain class are again scored and severely. The cases which receiverships are secured and the amount of money paid to the receivers were both deplored in the report of the grand jury.

The matter of private buildings the jail was denounced as a disgrace to the county, and the courthouse was designated as being but little better. The condition of the jail was considered good, under the circumstances, and no fault was found with the food furnished the prisoners. The escape of the prisoners was investigated and in a paragraph which is captioned "Blackmail," the county commissioners were urged to enlarge the jail.

The "certain class" of lawyers referred to, are picked up by the grand jury and thoroughly roasted. The paragraph devoted to lawyers says that if the many complaints of business men and others who have been there are some attorneys whose practices and conduct should be severely disapproved.

The judges of the courts and the bar of the city are also picked up by the grand jury and thoroughly roasted. The paragraph devoted to lawyers says that if the many complaints of business men and others who have been there are some attorneys whose practices and conduct should be severely disapproved.

"We would call to notice a certain class of lawyers always on the hunt for cases. They bring in cases where they themselves ought to know there is neither merit nor justice and bring business men into court and run them to the expense of employing an attorney with the hope of getting a fee. It is blackmail, pure and simple, and should be put down."

Receiverships are handled without gloves, and this matter, which has caused so much complaint, just or unjust, was thoroughly ventilated by the grand jury. It says that it is a disgrace to the county that while business firms are thrown into the hands of receivers, their business is wrecked and their credit ruined on account of insignificant indebtedness.

The grand jury in full report of the presentments in another column. The grand jury further suggested that whenever, in the opinion of the judges, a receiver is appointed, a bill at the earliest possible date that will afford less facilities for throwing corporations into receivership should be introduced.

A portion of the presentment taken from the presentments of 1893, suggests that it is bad form to allow a receiver to draw as much for his salary as he draws as the judge of the superior court gets in three years.

**Damage Suits Jumped Upon.**  
The grand jury in its presentments states that in Fulton county the suits for damages against corporations have assumed a chronic epidemic form, and that so grievous has the evil become that it is attributed to the wrecking of some of the street railways and many other corporations.

"Suits for damages against corporations have assumed a chronic epidemic form in our county. So grievous has the evil become that it is attributed to the wrecking of some of the street railways and many other corporations."

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regard to the grand jury's presentments, which are given in full in another column.

**Sheriff's Office Tickled.**

The following item was credited to the jail and sheriff's office:

"We found a general want of system and a want of proper management in conducting affairs at the county jail which amounts to almost criminal looseness. We recommend a thorough reformation in the various departments of the jail, with a special eye to keeping out loungers, looking after clothing of prisoners and not allowing any undue liberties whatever on the part of visitors."

**FULTON'S GRAND JURORS.**

A General Review of County Affairs from the Superior Court.

Atlanta, Ga.—To Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, Judge of Superior Court of Fulton County: We, the grand jury chosen and sworn for the full term of the superior court of Fulton county for 1893, having discharged our duties, have the honor of making the following report and recommendation:

Atlanta, Ga.—To Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, Judge of Superior Court of Fulton County: We, the grand jury chosen and sworn for the full term of the superior court of Fulton county for 1893, having discharged our duties, have the honor of making the following report and recommendation:

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and extended 500 feet beyond the railroad depot at Marietta, provided the land owners will donate right of way for widening and straightening. When the city of Atlanta is ready to open Ponder's avenue from Marietta avenue and the Western and Atlantic railroad to connect with system of streets south of said railroad we recommend that the commissioners of roads have the necessary grading done on this avenue.

We recommend that a bridge be built at Cornell over the Atlanta and Florida railroad on Forest Grove bridge over South river on Jonesboro road, we found in a very dangerous condition. The main timbers were broken and decayed and liable to give way at any time. We recommend prompt attention to this new bridge. The hill at Southview cemetery, at Harper's, should be cut down, also the hill from South river to paying beyond Lynch's.

The hill where Fortness avenue crosses the Atlanta and Florida railroad should be cut down and made passable.

We visited the state convict camp at Chattahoochee river in connection with Messrs. W. J. Garrett, Forest Adair and W. L. Power. We visited in this camp 20 men and boys. About 100 convicts had been removed to the southern part of the state and preparations were being made to move them. We found only five men in the camp, and these from vaccination. Only 7 deaths have occurred the past year out of an average of 350 convicts. Everything was in good order and we heard no complaint from the convicts. We believe the camp is well conducted as any institution of the kind in this country and have no suggestion to make regarding improvements or management.

**State Convicts.**  
The county convicts barracks, near Fallow, is under excellent management. It is safe, comfortable, well heated and ventilated and provided with good sanitary arrangements. There are 235 convicts and only one sick, and we believe that they are well cared for by their keepers. We recommend that the pay of jury men be kept up to the standard of the state.

Our investigations have developed a tendency to drift into extravagance in the management of the county. We regret very much and would recommend that those having in charge the disbursement of public funds practice the most rigid economy.

We desire to thank Solicitor Charles D. Hill for his kind and courteous treatment. We also thank the publishers of the daily newspapers of Atlanta—The Constitution, Journal and Daily News—for their kind and courteous treatment.

We congratulate the bar and the people that in the person of his honor, J. H. Lumpkin, a judge of every way worthy to fill the place so long adorned by Hon. Marshall J. Clark. We commend the address of the criminal laws by Hon. Richard H. Clark. He has been faithful in the discharge of his duties, which are many and arduous.

**Alms House.**  
We visited and thoroughly inspected the county alms house and found everything neat and comfortable. Its 112 inmates are well cared for in every way. The alms house is a fine building, and we believe that it is well managed. We found the inmates well cared for and the management of the alms house property we found sixteen female convicts in safe, well-kept quarters. These convicts are employed in the alms house, and we found the management of the alms house property we found sixteen female convicts in safe, well-kept quarters.

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ing a fee. It is blackmail, pure and simple and should be put down.

**Damage Suits.**  
Suits for damages against corporations have assumed a chronic epidemic form in our county. So grievous has the evil become that it is attributed to the wrecking of some of the street railways and many other corporations. Our people seem to have conceived the idea that a corporation is not entitled to the same protection under the law accorded to an individual. They seem to have forgotten that it is by the co-operation of the many, which makes a corporation, and that it is developed, railways and factories built, and lucrative employment created. They do not realize that the great proportion of the capital employed by the corporations is the money of women and children dependent upon dividends from their investment for a livelihood. To give verdict for damages against corporations that they would not think of giving against an individual, is wrong in law, in morals and in business policy.

**Our County Tax Returns.**  
We would remind our county's receiver that Fulton county pays about one-eighth of the entire taxes of the state, a large portion of which goes to the counties where the taxpayers are very numerous. We ask him to take this into consideration when taxes are being returned to him.

There is one question of vital importance to the taxpayers of Fulton county. We feel it our duty, in this connection to refer; the amount of taxes annually paid by our taxpayers, it seems to us, is more than a just proportion to the services rendered by the county, and we feel that some equitable remedy should be afforded to our people in this regard. The amount of taxes we now pay is more than that of some of the best counties in the state, and we feel that this is an undue burden upon our people, and we make this reference to this subject in the hope that our receiver's attention might be called to it.

**Special.**  
We have elected L. E. O'Keefe and J. C. Courtney to examine the books and records of the county for the year 1893, and to report results of same to the next term of the superior court. We recommend that the pay of jury men be kept up to the standard of the state.

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**Time Waits for No Man.**  
He is a fast traveler. You can keep pace with time, but you cannot get ahead of him. Our watches never get ahead of time, because they are absolutely accurate and reliable. You will never make any mistake in time if you purchase one of our watches, even though the hours fly, and this week is an exceedingly good time to select a time-piece from our stock, when our watches are GOING and Prices are RUN DOWN.

**"highland"**  
and  
**"blakemore"**

fine old whiskeys—bottled at the distilleries—something exceptionally good—in full quart bottles—no room to kick on these whiskeys—come on now—the trade supplied by

**bluthenthal & bickart.**

**"b. & b.,"**  
wholesale whiskeys, etc.,

phone 378—marietta and forsyth sts.  
"canadian club."  
"old oscar pepper" (o. o. p.)  
"four aces" whiskey.

**Children cry for**  
**Cheney's Expectorant**

**"THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE BEST."**

Call and see what we can do before you purchase elsewhere. We are a home institution and by patronizing us you will be indirectly helping yourselves. **May Mantel Co., 115, 117, 119 West Mitchell Street.**

**BUTTER**

Consumers wishing to obtain

**A High Grade**

Perfect article, can have their wants supplied by using our celebrated

**"H. H." JERSEY.**

Three shipments per week. Regular customers served in any part of the city.

**The C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO.**

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**RELIABLE FOOD PRODUCTS.**

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**Before Buying a Vehicle**

SEE

**JAMES E HICKEY,**

**FINE DISPLAY OF**

BROUGHAMS, VICTORIAS, EXTENSION TOPS, SURREYS, BUGGIES

and HARNESS of every Description; Also FARM WAGONS and COACHES, HORSE BLANKETS, STORM COVERS, FUR and PLUSH ROBES.

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**Diamonds, Watches.**

Fine Goods at Lowest Possible Prices.

**A. L. DELKIN CO.,**

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ATLANTA, GA.

**DAVID W. YARBROUGH,**

Practical Plumber and Pipe Fitter.

Estimates promptly furnished. Special attention given to job work

18 E. Hunter St. Telephone 554.

## IT IS AN OUTRAGE.

**Ella Rudd's Betrayer Shielded by Her Own Brother.**

**THAT WAS THE TESTIMONY YESTERDAY**

**Diabolical and Most Horrible Has Been the Unfortunate Woman's Treatment—She Was Declared Sane.**

Ella Rudd, a young woman of excellent appearance and good looks, her face pale from suffering and nervousness, was placed on trial in the court of Ordinary Calhoun yesterday morning on a writ of lunacy sworn out by her brother-in-law.

The verdict of the jury was made up in less than a time as it was possible to write the verdict, and declared the defendant was not insane.

The effort to place the young woman in the lunatic asylum, if the story of Ella Rudd is true, was a plot most unnatural and thoroughly diabolical. The statement of the young woman, made to her attorney and in the ordinary's court yesterday, revealed, on the part of her brother, Oliver Rudd, and her brother-in-law, A. M. Harwood, an effort to keep their near and dear relative disgraced and to protect her very betrayal.

When allowed to make her statement the woman told her sad story with tears in her eyes. She said that she was a mother, that the father of the child was James Perkins, the foreman of the pumping station of the East Tennessee road, that he refused to marry her or give her even so much as \$3 a month for the support of the infant. That she, in a moment of sorrow, remorse and despair, had told her brother that she intended to swear before a magistrate that Perkins was her betrayer and the father of her child. That her brother quarreled with her and aggravated her because he was afraid that if she were to do so he would lose his job. She testified further that the work was given her brother by Perkins at the time of the birth of the baby.

This story she told in what seemed to be a sincere manner, and, taken with the attendant circumstances and facts, forced the jury to declare her not insane.

The ordinary's jury believed her story and found that Ella Rudd was sane as the parties who she said were trying to get her out of the way.

**Ordinary Calhoun Was Suspicious.**  
It was on Thursday of last week that A. M. Harwood went before Ordinary Calhoun and wanted to take out a writ of lunacy against his sister-in-law, Ella Rudd. He swore that she was dangerous and that it would not be safe to let her remain alone.

Ordinary Calhoun informed Harwood that there was no room at the asylum at present, and that he would even be obliged to have her kept in jail before the hearing. He also asked the brother-in-law if she could not remain where she was until some final disposition was made of the case.

Harwood was very anxious in his manner, and quickly stated that he thought not. He was then informed that three of the nearest relatives of the woman would have to sign the application. This was readily arranged and she was sent to jail in the evening. On Friday afternoon she was taken to the Home for the Friendless. Her appearance was not that of a crazy woman, but she was simply excited and nervous. The baby, too, was taken to the home. The trial occurred yesterday morning.

Oliver Rudd, the brother, was the first witness. He knew the young woman, testified that he thought her perfectly sane. Harwood, the brother-in-law, testified that he had talked with Oliver Rudd, and that he had decided that the best thing to do would be to put her in the lunatic asylum. He also testified that the woman had told Perkins that she had employed a lawyer to make him support the child.

Drs. Hall, Devine and Duncan all testified that the girl was sane and not a fit subject for the asylum.

**What She Told Her Attorney.**  
Mr. Jack Stewart, of Reid & Stewart, attorneys for Ella Rudd, made a sworn statement to the jury. He said that she came to his office last week and asked him to bring a charge against James Perkins to make him support the child of which he was the father. She also told him that he had helped care for the child for nearly a year, but that he refused at present to help any further. She said that she had talked with her brother about making Perkins support the baby, but her brother advised her against it as it would cause both himself and Harwood to lose the jobs they held under Perkins. Both men, she said, were employed shortly after the child was born.

When she told her brother that she intended to see a lawyer about the matter, he told her that he would take out a writ of lunacy and have her sent to the asylum while her child would be put in the Home for the Friendless. When she told her brother that she had employed an attorney, the writ was taken out by her brother-in-law, the man Harwood.

The statement of the girl and the verdict of the jury have been given.

Why is it that people use Salvation Oil? Answer: Because it is the best liniment.

**To the Mardi Gras at New Orleans and Mobile**  
via Atlanta and West Point and Louisville and Nashville railroad, the only through car line. Round trip tickets on sale January 30th to February 5th, good to return fifteen days from date of sale.

For sleeping car reservations write to or call on  
D. P. A., L. and N. R. R., 26 Wall St., New York City.  
GEORGE W. ALLEN,  
T. P. A. and W. P. R. R.,  
12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Jan 27-4t

**IF YOUR BACK ACHES,**  
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try **BROWN'S KIDNEY PILLS.** It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give you a good appetite.

The most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite is Angostura Bitters, the genuine of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. At your druggists.

**Removal Notice.**  
We have moved from 21 Alabama street to our own big new store, No. 12 North Forsyth street, on the Forsyth street bridge, where we now have plenty of room, occupying six stories and now have the largest stock of lead, oil, paint, varnishes, brushes, window and plate glass in the south. Come and see us.

On the Big Bridge.

**F. J. COOLEIDGE & BRO.**

**FINE STATIONERY.**

George B. Hurd & Co.'s, celebrated fine paper and envelopes, together with a large miscellaneous line, at receiver's sale by G. T. Osborn, receiver for John M. Miller, No. 39 Marietta street.

**GEORGE B. HURD & CO.'S**

Large and Varied Line of Fine Stationery.

at receiver's sale; also the celebrated real Irish linen notepaper and envelopes at just one-half the regular price, by G. T. Osborn, receiver for John M. Miller, No. 39 Marietta street.

**PERSONAL.**

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Stop with Wink Taylor, manager Grand central hotel, Columbia, S. C. Table excellent. Rooms the best.

sun tue thur

It was in this store that the passion broke out for very long Overcoats that has spread like a mountain brush fire in a hot August. They've been a boon to dressy young men.

Jack Frost is out and you needn't watch the mercury to know it. Just now is when a heavy, handsome Suit is more than welcome. Prices that astound Clothing men:

\$15.00 Suits and Overcoats, Stylish and Serviceable, marked down to	\$12.50
\$18.00 Suits and Overcoats, Stylish and Serviceable, marked down to	\$15.00
\$22.50 Suits and Overcoats, Stylish and Serviceable, marked down to	\$18.00
\$27.50 Suits and Overcoats, Stylish and Serviceable, marked down to	\$20.00

It's as if the money in your pocket had increased. Each dollar commands so much more than a few months ago.

In Neckwear and Furnishings we are quietly hustling.

**Cads-Neel Co.**

**WONDERFUL LITHIA BATHS**

**SWEETWATER PARK HOTEL, LITHIA SPRINGS, GA.,**

**H. T. BLAKE, Proprietor.**

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For Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, Insomnia and Skin Diseases. Within the hotel is the finest bathhouse in the country. Massage, Electric Vapor, etc., given by Dr. W. H. Whitehead, assisted by trained male and female attendants. Modern hotel; 162 rooms. Table excellent. Rates, \$12 to \$21 per week; less by the month. Open February 1st. Circulars sent. Special low rate for February. Jan 28-1m

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**THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.**

**"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A POOR BARGAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES**

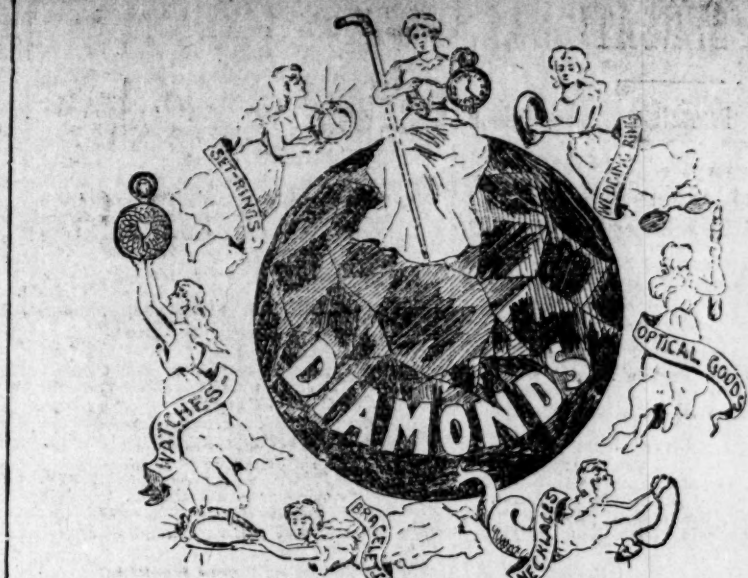
**SAPOLIO**

**DO YOU NEED A TRUNK**  
—OR—  
**A VALISE?**  
They must go; you need one. Fearful out in Trunks and Valises. The bottom has dropped out.  
Bridal Trunks, worth \$15, now at \$9.  
Leather Trunks, worth \$12, now at \$7.  
Zine Trunks, worth \$8, now at \$3.  
Sole leather Valise, worth \$5, now at \$3.  
Good leather Valise, worth \$2.75, now at \$1.50.  
**BE QUICK! BE QUICK! BE QUICK!**  
Now is your time for bargains.  
**ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY.**  
**LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN,**  
92 WHITEHALL STREET.

**This Paper is Printed**  
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COAL CITY MINING CO., Coal City, Ala.  
Jan 16-tues thur sun

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Manufacturing Chemists, Atlanta, Ga.



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25 Beautiful Silk Tapestry Parlor Suits and fancy pieces.

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Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods. Pipe cut to Specifications. Asbestos Pipe Covering and Cement.

**47 and 49 S. BROAD STREET.**

**THE**  
**VOL. XX**

**NO RESTRAINT**

**Judge Cox Refuses to**

**Mile from Issu**

**HE CAN GO AHEAD**

**Congress Is Worried**

**the Though Over**

**BRYAN AND COCKRA**

**The New Yorker Has**

**Best Speeches of His**

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**Washington, Janu**

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**Not Making**

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